

ON TWO UNDESCRIBED GENERA AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ FROM BORNEO.

By P. CAMERON.

HEMIPHATNUS, gen. nov.

Radius and cubitus almost united at the areolet, the only (the basal) transverse cubital nervure being not much longer than thick; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond it; the transverse median nervure is received behind the transverse basal. Transverse cubitus in hind wing broken near the top of the posterior third. Metanotum smooth, with one transverse keel near the base; the spiracles longish oval. Basal two abdominal segments long and slender, the first more so than the second. Thorax about four times longer than wide, the parapsidal furrows deep; the scutellum rounded, not raised above the mesonotum, head wider than the mesonotum, obliquely narrowed behind. Clypeus separated from the face, its apex bluntly rounded. Antennæ long and slender, not ringed with white, the basal joints of the flagellum long. Claws small.

The type of this genus is a much more slender insect than the majority of the Mesostenini, especially as regards the abdomen and the antennæ. Characteristic also is the very smooth body, including the metanotum. Of the Malay genera, its nearest ally seems to be *Lactolus*, which, however, has the thorax striated, the antennæ thicker, and the areolet is much larger and closed at the apex.

*Hemiphatnus nigripalpis*, sp. n.

Entirely smooth and shining, yellow; the antennæ, palpi, mandibles, middle of front broadly, the occiput, except for a triangular spot (the narrowed end below) at the eyes, the pronotum except narrowly at the apex, a large triangular mark on the upper half of the propleuræ, its narrowed end at the base, the mesonotum, the metanotum at the base behind the keel, the extreme base of the first abdominal segment, black; the apical three-fourths of first, second abdominal segment, the basal half of the third, more than the basal half of the fourth, and the other segments above, brown. Wings hyaline, the stigma and apical nervures fuscous, the basal nervures black. ♀. Length, 13 mm.; terebra, 2 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B.A.).

Legs pale yellow; the four anterior femora black behind, the apices of all the tibiæ (almost the apical fourth), the extreme base of the posterior and the tarsi, black; the hind femora brownish black; the tibiæ and tarsi shortly spinose. Hind coxæ about four times longer than thick. The furrow on the lower part of the mesopleuræ is roundly curved and smooth. The brown colour on the basal abdominal segment is blacker than it is on the others.

TALORGA, gen. nov.

Wings without an areolet, the transverse cubital nervure short. Radial cellule long, reaching to the apex of the wing, the radius

issuing from the middle of the stigma. Transverse median nervure interstitial. Transverse cubital nervure in hind wing broken shortly below the middle. Eyes large, converging below, extending close to the base of the mandibles. Clypeus not separated from the face. Temples short, the occiput not margined. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Scutellum large, the sides distinctly keeled. Metanotum long; there is a distinct longish areola; the spiracles minute, round. First abdominal segment slender, roundly curved above. Legs longish, the tibiæ and tarsi thickly spinose; the two hind calcaria long; the longer fully one-third of the length of the metatarsus. Claws not pectinated. Face aciculated, raised in the centre. Cheeks smooth. Occipital margin entire. First abdominal segment with lateral keels which extend to the tip. Abdominal segments two to four more than twice longer than wide. Areola joined to the base of the metanotum by a keel; sharply pointed at the base, becoming gradually widened to shortly beyond the middle; there is a rugose area, as long as wide at its apex; the sides, outside the spiracles, are bounded by a keel. Mandibles short, of equal width, the apex broad, bidentate. The last joint of the hind tarsi is shorter than the third, as long as the fourth.

Belongs to the Tryphoninæ, tribe Mesoleptini. Without a female it is not easy to settle its exact relationship, but the very large eyes, distinct parapsidal furrows, strongly keeled scutellum, and strongly spined tibiæ and tarsi appear to be characteristic features.

*Talorga spinipes*, sp. n.

Black, shining, the metathorax finely, closely punctured, the basal segment of the abdomen finely, closely striated; the mandibles, palpi, and legs rufo-testaceous; the base of the coxæ broadly infuscated; the wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous. Flagellum of antennæ densely covered with longish fuscous pubescence; the apical joints are fuscous. Ventral surface of abdomen testaceous. ♂. Length, 4 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B.A.).

*Palmerella longispina*, sp. n.

Black, the basal two joints of the flagellum of antennæ, the fore legs, except the coxæ and trochanters, fuscous, the middle femora and tibiæ of a darker fuscous colour, the palpi testaceous, the third joint of the hind tarsi except at the base, and the fourth whitish; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. Face closely, strongly punctured; between the antennæ is a smooth, shining plate, widest in the middle, from where it becomes gradually, obliquely narrowed to the base and apex. Occiput smooth and shining. Thorax more coarsely punctured than the head, the scutellum much more coarsely punctured than the rest of it; it is sparsely haired; on the metanotum the punctures run into reticulations, as they do also on the metapleuræ. Coxæ closely, strongly punctured, the under side of the hinder densely covered with white pubescence. Pleural furrow deep, curved, crenulated. Genitalia large, white. ♂. Length, 6 mm.

This species is smaller than *P. nigra*, Cam., the type of the genus; the two species may be separated thus:—

A square white mark on centre of face above, the front with a distinct longitudinal keel, the basal segment of abdomen distinctly punctured. No plate between the antennæ. Length, 8-9 mm. . . . .	<i>nigra.</i>
Face immaculate, the front without a distinct keel, the basal segment of abdomen smooth. A smooth, angled plate between the antennæ . . . . .	<i>longispina.</i>

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### NOTES BY THE WAY.

EXCEPTING a few small groups of insects, no museum, public or private, in this country can compete in the extent of its collections with that at Cromwell Road, which has recently made such strenuous and entirely effectual efforts under the jurisdiction of Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, I.S.O., to bring the valuable material possessed by it up to date. We are delighted to find that, at the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Waterhouse is voluntarily continuing his good work in the Public Insect Gallery. Another vacancy has been caused by the deplorable nervous breakdown of Mr. Heron; but both posts are already filled—by Mr. Edwards, who is taking charge of the British Diptera, and Mr. Blair, to whom Mr. Gahan has been obliged, by the press of his official business as Assistant-in-Charge of the Insect Department, to very largely resign his work on the Coleoptera. The new administrative note is, however, struck by the acquisition of three Permanent Assistants; and our honoured Editor has also consented to join the good work as a Special in his particular branch.

No man has time, and few have the inclination, to work the whole of Entomology. Literature is so vast nowadays that there will never be another Westwood. Indeed, it is quite as much as the average stay-at-home man, working his own branch, can do to follow the researches of various scientific missions sent out by those in authority (that is to say, with spare cash) to more or less remote and entomologically unexplored districts. The nearest one now in progress is to be completed during the coming summer, and the results will shortly appear in the 'Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.' This is a general survey of tiny Clare Island, off the west coast of Mayo, battered by every storm thundering three thousand miles across from New York, till it has become so eroded as to be perpendicular for two thousand feet or so on its north-west front, and thence falling away to sea-level on the south-east, where is the only scrap of